I. AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the Specification

Please amend the following paragraphs of the Specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraph starting on 14 and ending on page 15 as follows:

As the ink, one having the following properties is preferable. The properties are, for example, to have a surface resistance value equal to or less than 10^6 ~~Ω/?~~Ω □ in the state of being coated, to have optical transparency, and to include at least one kind of powder of the electrically conductive materials such as indium oxide, tin oxide, antimony, zinc oxide and the like, in a solvent. Further, as the ink, an electrically conductive polymer such as polyethylene dioxi thiophene and the like or a mixture of the electrically conductive polymer with the powder of the electrically conductive material may be used. In this case, it is possible to make the ink emit light for a long period until removal of the ink by wiping or the like. Moreover, the electrically conductive material 30 may be composed of water or a solvent, which have a high dielectric constant. In this case, the electrically conductive material 30 can easily be removed by drying it with a dryer, or by wiping it with a tissue, a piece of gauze, a sponge and the like.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 28 and ending on page 29 as follows:

Variation 5 is one that a further change is given to the EL light emitting sheet 10, 10a or 51 according to the embodiment, or one of variations 1-4. The EL light emitting sheet according to the variation 5 has a structure in which the EL light-emitting layer 14 and/or the light reflecting layer 16 has a permeation prevention function to water or the like, instead of or in addition to the waterproof layer 13. In this case, the top coat layer 15 ~~are~~ is not necessarily required.

Please replace the only full paragraph on page 29 as follows:

The EL light-emitting layer 14 with the permeation prevention function is composed of, for example, ~~an~~ organic or inorganic EL light-emitting elements being phosphor particles or phosphorescent particles, and a transparent resin binder for fixing the EL light-emitting elements in the state of being dispersed. The variation 5 uses a resin having a waterproof property or a moisture-proof property as the resin binder. The following resins are used. That is, the resins are, ~~for example,~~ for example, a fluorocarbon resin such as a 4-fluorinated ethylene resin, fluororubber and the like; a silicon resin such as silicon rubber and the like; the other epoxy

resins; an acrylic resin; a urethane resin; a polyester resin; and a resin having a high sealing property such as an ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer and the like. These resins are cured by a method such as the UV curing, the IR curing, the two-liquid curing, the heat curing and the like.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 33 and ending on page 34 as follows:

FIGS. 8A, 8B and 8C show the outline of the electrode section of the variation 8. The variation 8 is provided with an electrode section (electrode layer) 800 using a printed circuit board. FIG. 8A is a plan view of an enlarged substantial part of the electrode section 800 viewed from the side of an EL light-emitting layer. FIG. 8B is a sectional view of the electrode section 800. The electrode section 800 has a three-layer configuration composed of a first electric potential line layer 830, a second electric potential line layer 820 and an electrode terminal layer 810. In the first electric potential line layer 830, a plurality of first electric potential lines 831, 832, 833 and 834 extending in the right and left direction in FIG. 8A are formed in parallel to one another. In the second electric potential line layer 820, a plurality of second electric potential lines 821, 822, 823 and 824 extending in the upper and lower direction in FIG. 8A are formed in parallel to one another. In the electrode terminal layer 810, the terminals' via holes, which are connected to any one of the first electric potential lines 831-834 or the second electric potential lines 821-824, are two-dimensionally arranged. In FIG. 8A, black circles indicate the terminals' via holes connected to the first electric potential lines, and white circles indicate the terminals' via holes connected to the second electric potential lines. The white circles and the black circles are alternately arranged in staggered fashion. For example, the terminals connected to the first electric potential line 831 are terminals, and the terminals connected to the second 8112 and 8114 electric potential line 821 are terminals 8111 and 8131.